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infinitive is so far removed from the impersonal construction employed in the modern Germanic languages that the conditions of ellipsis in such a case require special explanation. A reference might, therefore, be given to the principles of ellipsis in connection with infinitive phrases and clauses (Nygaard, § 20), although, as we have seen, this reference does not exactly cover the case in question.

It is interesting to note that the modern descendant of *þykkia* may still be used as a personal verb in the Modern Swedish *tycka* but even here an infinitive phrase after *tycka* must be used in the impersonal not the personal construction:

Jag tycker att det är (or) jag tycker det vara skickligt
att antaga min bön än deras.

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SPAN. ZARANDA; PORT. CIRANDA

Two separate attempts have been made to connect Sp. *zaranda*, Pg. *ciranda*, "sieve," with a Latin radical. The acceptance of Storm's etymon *cernenda*¹ would require, as Storm recognizes, the assumption of a number of semantic and phonetic changes. Each of these changes is more or less possible, but taken together they require stronger evidence of their actual occurrence than Storm adduces; there can be little doubt that Meyer-Lübke (*Romanisches etymologisches Wb.*, § 1832) is right in rejecting Storm's hypothesis.

Simonet² connects the word with a strange form *cernida*, given by Papias in the sense of "sieve," and cited in Du Cange, s. v. *cernida*, from several later mediaeval texts. This word occurs in the following gloss, copied by Scaliger from an undetermined manuscript: *Cernida lignum super quod ducitur tarantatura*.³ As the editors of the *Thesaurus linguae latinae*, s. v. *cerniculum*, regard this obscure word as an error for **cernicla*, it

hardly offers a secure basis for an etymological hypothesis.

Simonet regards *cernida* not as a Popular Latin etymon of *zaranda*, but as a Latin word changed in the mouth of the Arabs to *sarand*, a form found in a work of the lexicographer Ibn Sida, a Spanish Arab (1007-1066),⁴ as well as in the vocabulary published by Schiaparelli⁵ (attributed by Simonet to the celebrated Raymond Martin), dating from the second half of the thirteenth century,⁶ and in Pedro de Alcalá (1505).⁷ This word is evidently the immediate source of the Spanish *zaranda*, as Simonet (*l. l.*) and Eguílaz y Yanguas⁸ recognize.⁹ Eguílaz y Yanguas, in a rather confused note on the subject, follows Dozy¹⁰ in suggesting that the word is Persian in origin. This view Dozy adopted from Lane. In trying to explain the passage of Ibn Sida already referred to, which speaks of "Wheat sifted with a thing resembling a *sarand*," Lane adds in brackets "or *sirind*, which is a Persian word, here app. meaning a kind of net." It is clear that Lane, not knowing the exact meaning of the word, conjecturally connects it with a Persian word for which Vullers¹¹ lists, among other meanings, the sense "laqueus praedae capiendae"; this meaning is more clearly defined by Steingass¹² as "a noose for catching prey by the foot, a lasso." Neither Vullers, Steingass, nor Johnson¹³ give either the form *sarand* or the sense of "sieve" for the word in question, and no facts supporting Lane's view are known to Professor A. V. Williams Jackson, of Columbia University, the distinguished Persian scholar, who kindly looked into the matter at my request.

⁴ Cf. Lane, s. v. *gubrah*, and Brockelmann, *Geschichte der arabischen Literatur*, vol. I (Weimar, 1898), pp. 308-9.

⁵ *Vocabulista in arabico* (Florence, 1871).

⁶ Cf. Simonet, *op. cit.*, pp. clxii ff.

⁷ Ed. Lagarde (Göttingen, 1883), pp. 164b.

⁸ *Glosario etimológico de las palabras españolas de origen oriental* (Granada, 1886), s. v. *zaranda*.

⁹ For *-nda* < Arabic *-nd* cf. Dozy-Engelmann, *Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe* (Leyden, 1869), p. 28, iv, 2^o.

¹⁰ *Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes* (Leyden, 1881), s. v. *sarand*.

¹¹ *Lexicon Persico-Latinum* (Bonn, 1864), s. v.

¹² *Persian-English Dictionary* (London, n. d.) s. v.

¹³ *A Dictionary Persian, Arabic, and English* (London, 1852).

¹ *Romania*, v, 188.

² *Glosario de voces ibéricas y latinas usadas entre los Mozárabes* (Madrid, 1838), pp. 508-9.

³ *Corpus glossariorum latinorum*, v, 596, 15. The same gloss occurs in somewhat different form in Hugutio (cited in Du Cange, *l. l.*).

It seems much more probable that João de Sousa¹⁴ was right in deriving *zaranda* ultimately from the Arabic root *sarada*,¹⁵ forms of which are used in the sense of "sift," as is indicated in the work of Pedro de Alcalá,¹⁶ as well as in the Modern Arabic dictionaries of Wahrmund¹⁷ and the Jesuit fathers.¹⁸

This meaning can be readily connected with the senses borne by the root in classical Arabic. Other derivatives of *sarada* besides *sarand* insert an *n*, a procedure of which Lane¹⁹ cites four other examples.²⁰ Schiaparelli's *Vocabulista* (pp. 117, 325), gives a verb *sardana* in the sense of "to sift"; this form should also be taken into consideration in this connection.

Dozy, who does not seem to have known of the modern verb-forms meaning "to sift," attempts to derive all the words just cited from *sarand*, in regard to which he follows Lane's dubious suggestion of Persian origin. In the face of the evidence adduced, this view is hardly convincing. As all of the examples of the Arabic words in question are quoted either from Spanish or from modern vulgar sources, we would seem to have in

this case, as in so many others, an example of an agreement between the dialect of Spain and that of the modern Bedouins, as against classical Arabic.

Schiaparelli's *Vocabulista* (p. 325) gives *azaren* as a Catalan gloss upon the noun *sarand* and *azerenar* as a Catalan translation of the verb *sardana*. These words correspond to the Spanish by-form *azarandar* (Port. *acirandar*), coming from the Arabic form with the article prefixed. The representation of final *-nd* by *-n* is not surprising²¹; the *-e-* is possibly due to dissimilation, or, more probably, to the influence of nouns ending in *-en*. Escrig (1851) gives *gerendill* or *gerendillo*, with a variant *garandill*, as the Valencian forms corresponding to Sp. *zarandillo*.

Torra (1757; first edition, inaccessible, 1650) and Lacavalleria (1696) give *atzerena*, or *etzerena*, as Catalan equivalents of the Latin *cyclas*, "a state robe of circular form having a border about its lower edge, worn by women"; Esteve-Belvitges-Juglá y Font (1803), followed by Labernia y Esteller (n. d.), describe the first form, which they write *atsarena*, as well as the second, which they give unchanged, as archaic. Is this word also a lineal descendant of *sarand*?²²

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THE NEW CHAUCER ITEM

In an article entitled *A New Chaucer Item*,¹ Professor O. F. Emerson has recently called attention to an extract from the Exchequer Accounts, first printed by M. Delachenal in his *Histoire de Charles V*, which tells us that Chaucer received in 1360, "per preceptum domini," the sum of nine shillings, "eundo cum literis in Angliam." Professor Emerson says with reference to this record:

²¹ Cf. Gröber's *Grundriss*, I¹, p. 679, § 24, and I², 860, § 44.

²² I am indebted to Professor D. H. Carnahan and to Dr. Florence Nightingale Jones, of the University of Illinois, for courteous assistance in connection with the preceding note.

¹ *Modern Language Notes*, xxvi, 19-21.

¹⁴ *Vestigios da lingua arabica em Portugal* (Lisbon, 1789; cited by Diez, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, p. 500).

¹⁵ Sousa (whom I have consulted in the Lisbon reprint of 1830), gives as the Arabic etymon a form *sarandah* (with final *ha*), for which in the sense of "sieve" no authority is cited, and gives as the meaning of the root *sarada* only "encadear, enlaçar, tecer huma cousa com outra." He does not seem to have known of a derivative of *sarada* meaning either "to sift" or "a sieve." A fairly correct but meager statement is made by Duarte Nunez de Lião, *Origem da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1606), who cites (p. 69) among the "vocabulos que os Portugueses tomaraõ dos Arabes" *ciranda* as coming from *carand* (*sic*); his authority for the statement was doubtless, as Mayans y Siscar (*Orígenes de la lengua española*, Madrid, 1875, p. 357; quoted by Cañas, *Dicc. esp. latino-arab.*, Madrid, 1787, I, xiii, n.), suspects concerning his work in general, Pedro de Alcalá.

¹⁶ *S. v. parandar* (p. 130).

¹⁷ *Handwörterbuch der deutschen und neuarabischen Sprache* (Giessen, 1870-77), s. v.

¹⁸ *Vocabulaire arabe-français* (Beirut, 1898). Dozy cites from Bistani the nouns *sarad* and *misrad* in the sense of "sieve."

¹⁹ Bk. I, p. 1347, col. 1.

²⁰ All the cases cited show an insertion of *n* between a liquid and a dental; Ewald (*Grammatica critica linguae Arabicae* [Leipzig, 1831], p. 166) cites the additional example *jilandā*.